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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/914,868	09/04/2001	Paul Morgavi	032326-163	4219
21839	7590	08/28/2006	EXAMINER	
BUCHANAN, INGERSOLL & ROONEY PC POST OFFICE BOX 1404 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1404			GARCIA, GABRIEL I	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2625	

DATE MAILED: 08/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	09/914,868		MORGAVI, PAUL	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Gabriel I. Garcia		2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE three MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 19 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 6-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4 and 5 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Part III DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to previous office action are persuasive.

Previous office action is hereby withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-3, 7, 14 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lo (5,657,111).

With regard to claim 1, Lo teaches a method for graphic printing (e.g. fig. 1) on at least one card medium (110), comprising: at least one ink jet head (inherently reads on col. 2, lines 5-31); a computer aided vision device having at least one video camera for dynamic discrimination between areas on a surface of the card medium in which printing is to be performed and areas on a surface of the card of the card medium in which printing is not to be performed (e.g. col. 2, line 62 thru col. 62 thru col. 3, line 3, the video camera detects areas with information and without information); and means for controlling the head to implement ink jet printing on the areas of the card medium in which is to be performed, in accordance

with information provided by the video camera (e.g. abstract, and col. 2 line 62 thru col. 3, line 31, and col. 3, lines 32-45).

With regard to claim 2, Lo further teaches wherein the card medium is made of plastic, and the inks used are capable of being cross linked by radiation (e.g. reads on the lenticular material which is radiated with heat to print ink of different colors).

With regard to claim 3, Lo further teaches wherein the card medium is made of cardboard or paper, and the inks used are aqueous, phase-change or solvent based (e.g. the lenticular material can be use in a cardboard or paper, and the inks used in the printing of 3D images are aqueous).

With regard to claim 7, Lo further teaches wherein the support element comprises a flat conveyor (see figs. 1-3).

With regard to claim 14, Lo further teaches including means for cross linking the ink at the end of printing (e.g. the lenticular material can be use in a cardboard or paper, and the inks used in the printing of 3D images are cross linking the different inks).

With regard to claim 16, Lo discloses a machine according to claim 1, wherein said control means controls the print head to print in accordance with geometric and/or positioning parameters extracted beforehand from each card to be printed (e.g. col. 2, line 62 thru col. 62 thru col. 3, line 3, the video camera detects areas with information and without information, the discrimination of the areas to be printed are determined before printing of data).

With regard to claim 17, Lo discloses a machine according to claim 11, wherein

another one of said print heads is a monochrome head (e.g. col. 3, lines 14-36).

With regard to claim 18, Lo discloses a machine according to claim 14, wherein said cross-linking is performed by means of an ultraviolet lamp (inherently reads on the lenticular sheet obtained by covering, with the film, a UV- (ultraviolet-) or EB- (electron beam-) curable resin poured into a mold in a shape reverse to the shape of the transparent lenses, and applying ultraviolet rays or electron beams to the UV- or EB- curable resin).

3. Claims 6 and 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lo (5,657,111) in view of Amon (US patent 6,306,929).

Regarding claim 6, Lo does not disclose a machine according to claim 1, further including a support element for receiving a plurality of cards to be printed and transporting said

cards past the head of the machine for continuous printing. Mccnnel discloses this limitation in

Fig. 1. Lo and Mc Cannel are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor that is printing images on a substrate like a card or a sheet.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to a person ordinary skill in the art to use Mc Cannel for providing a support system for receiving plurality of cards.

The motivation to do so would have been to provide online storage of card in preparation

for printing and encoding and providing the system of Lo with the ability to process multiple cards continuously.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Lo and Mccannel to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 9, Mccannel discloses a machine according to claim 6, wherein the support element is perforated, and includes a suction device to hold the cards while it is moving

(Fig. 1, column 3, lines 41-46).

4 Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lo (5,657,111) as applied to claim 1 above, and in further view of Klinefelter (US patent 6694,884).

Regarding claim 8, Lo does not disclose a machine according to Claim 6, wherein the support element comprises a drum. Klinefelter discloses rollers 34 in Fig. 1 to

meet this limitation. Lo and Klinefelter are combinable because they are from the same field of

endeavor that is printing images on a substrate.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to a person ordinary skill in the art to use a drum as the support element.

The motivation to do so would have been to reduce the length of the machine by eliminating a long conveyor belt..

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Lo and Klinefelter to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lo (5,657,111) as applied to claim 1 above and in further view of Kobayashi (US patent 5,771,058).

Regarding claim 10, Lo does not disclose a machine according to Claim 6 wherein the support element comprises a drum. Kobayashi discloses rollers 34 in Fig. 1 to meet this limitation.

Lo and Kobayashi are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor that is printing images on a substrate.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to a person ordinary skill in the art to use a drum as the support element.

The motivation to do so would have been to use the same printing machine to print on the back of the card.

6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lo (5,657,111) as applied to claim 1 above, and in further view of Greive (US patent 6,189,684).

Regarding claim 11, Lo does not disclose a machine according to Claim 6, comprising a number of print heads aligned along the direction of movement of the support element and facing said support element, at least one of which is a color print head for printing images of the photographic or colored type. Greive discloses in column 1, lines 22-31

print heads for color printing. Lo and Greive are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor that is printing images on a substrate.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to a person ordinary skill in the art to use number of print heads for color printing.

The motivation to do so would have been to use a separate head for each primary color. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Lo and Greive to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

7. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lo (5,657,111) as applied to claim 1 above, and in further view of Wismer (US patent 4,070,497).

Lo does not disclose a machine according to claim 1, further including means for converting the ink into gel during printing by wavelength modulation, at a distance from the card.

Wismer discloses this limitation in column 6, lines 24-28.

Lo and Wismer are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor that is printing on a substrate.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to a person ordinary skill in the art to use UV light (for wave length modulation) to gel the ink.

The motivation to do so would have been to prevent the ink from curing and allowing application of another coating (column 1, lines 57-59).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Lo and Wismer to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

Regarding claim 13, Wismer discloses a machine according to claim 12, wherein said means for converting the ink to gel comprise an optical fiber placed after each print head,

connected to a light radiation source that emits UVC radiation (column 6, lines 24-28).

Gelling ink after one print head can be applied to gelling the ink after several print heads.

8. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lo (5,657,111) as applied to claim 1 above, and in further view of Whistler (US patent 6,086,107).

Regarding claim 15, Lo does not disclose a machine according to claim 1, further including means for printing finishing material such as varnish, by ink jet, in accordance with geometric and/or positioning parameters of the card to be printed.

Whistler discloses in claim 6 this limitation.

Lo and Whistler are combinable because they are from the same field of

endeavor that is printing on a substrate.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to a person ordinary skill in the art to use finishing materials such as varnish to print on a substrate.

The motivation to do so would have been to retain the printed ink.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Lo and Whistler to obtain the invention as specified in claim 15.

Conclusion

9. Claims 4 and 5 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art of record does not teach or suggest (in combination with other features in the independent claim) does not teach a machine for graphic printing having the storage card and reader as described in claims 4 and 5.

10. the prior art of record does not teach or suggest (in combination with other features in the independent claim) does not teach a machine for graphic printing having the storage card and reader as described in claim 19.

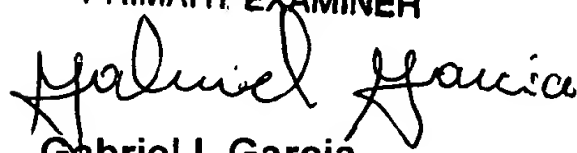
11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gabriel I. Garcia whose telephone number is (571) 272-7434. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday-Thursday from 7:30 AM-6:00 PM. The fax phone number for this group is (571) 273-8300.

Art Unit: 2625

CENTRALIZED DELIVERY POLICY: For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the Central FAX number, unless an exception applies. For example, if the examiner has rejected claims in a regular U.S. patent application, and the reply to the examiner's Office action is desired to be transmitted by facsimile rather than mailed, the reply must be sent to the Central FAX Number.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

**GABRIEL I. GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gabriel I. Garcia", written over the printed name and title.

**Gabriel I. Garcia
Primary Examiner
August 16, 2006**